

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, March 9, 1849.

THE INAUGURAL.

Our readers will find in to-day's *Journal*, President Taylor's Inaugural Address, which was delivered on the 5th March, in presence of both Houses of Congress, and a large number of spectators. With the exception of the particular and professional reference to the "Army and Navy," and "the improvement of Harbors and Rivers," we cannot find, in such a combination of generalities, much either to approve or condemn. It possesses all the brevity of Gen. Taylor's revised publications—The apparent sincerity of purpose, which is, in fact, its leading feature, is worthy the occupant of so exalted an office. Like the glorious sun, whose beams are illuminating us this day, the administration of Gen. Taylor opens with rich promises of usefulness and honor. Scarcely a cloud is to be seen in the political horizon; God grant that we may never have occasion to call the public notice to the alarming growth and blackness of a little speck, which, unless we mistake not, will yet deluge us in the horrors of tempest and ruin.

RECEPTION OF MR. POLK.

Atten o'clock, on Wednesday morning last, the loud boom of the signal gun at the Rail Road Depot announced the arrival of North Carolina's distinguished son, Ex-President James K. Polk, and his Suite—consisting of Hon. R. J. WALKER, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. DUNCAN.

Mr. Polk was received at the Depot, by the Commissioners, and in a neat speech the hon. and freedom of the town were tendered to him by JAMES T. MILLER, Esq., Magistrate of Police.

A procession was then formed at the Depot, which escorted the President and Suite, in carriages, to Mrs. SWAN'S Hotel, where in the presence of a large multitude of persons of both sexes, they were welcomed in a highly eloquent and creditable manner by WILLIAM HILL, Esq., and at 12 o'clock he received visitors at the Masonic Hall.

During the passage of the procession Mr. Polk was received with every demonstration of respect and applause, by the vast concourse of persons who filled the sidewalks and balconies, from which many a "snowy scarf fluttered to the breeze." Without regard to all former differences of opinion, every one seemed anxious to do him honor.

We publish below the speeches of the occasion, or rather a synopsis of them, kindly reported for us on the spot, by a friend. We know that we but reflect the common sentiment and feeling of the entire community, when we welcome Mr. Polk to his native soil, and wish him and his lady every happiness, in a retirement rendered necessary by the cares of office, and honorable in the retrospect of public services of a high and meritorious character.

Soon after the arrival of the Ex-President, the Steamer from Charleston hove in sight, and when she touched her wharf, a committee were in attendance to wait on the committee of invitation from Charleston—consisting of Col. Andrews, Messrs. Cooper, Gray, Macbeth, and Coghill—to whom the hospitalities of the Town were extended. They were then escorted in Carriages to the Rooms provided for them, and at half past 12 o'clock were presented to Mr. Polk, at Masonic Hall, where Col. Andrews tendered to him, in an appropriate speech, the hospitalities of our sister City, Charleston; to which Mr. Polk, in his usually graceful style, responded, accepting the invitation.

[REPORTED FOR THE JOURNAL]

MR. HILL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Polk—I have the honor to tender to you the welcome of my fellow-citizens of Wilmington, and to express their emotions of pleasure and pride on saluting you as their guest.

As the largest community in North Carolina, and as the only one to which the opportunity is offered, we desire, by our attention on this occasion to recognize the energy and patriotism which conducted you, a North Carolinian, to the proudest station in the world, and to respond to that affection, which, by your words and your acts, we know you yet cherish for the State of your nativity. It was on this soil you had your birth; it was at our University you received those lessons of morality and wisdom, which in your public life have crowned you with success—for it was there you returned amid the flush of your worldly honors with filial gratitude and reverence.

We claim the benefit of these reminiscences; and, mindful that next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling, nothing bears with stronger obligation on a liberal and enlightened mind, than a consciousness of an alliance with worth and honor; as North Carolinians, we claim and welcome you as a North Carolinian!

As Americans, we welcome you for, under your guidance and foresight, while the rest of the world has been rocked by convulsions, and reeling with inherent weakness, our Republican America has enjoyed unexampled prosperity, and rapidly advanced in all the elements of National Greatness. In political economy, it was reserved for you and your excellent Cabinet, to establish as National axioms, what for nearly the whole course of our history as a government, had been looked up, as party problems. In international brotherhood, it was your privilege to commission the first national vessel ever sent on a like errand, bearing from our land of abundance, to the starvation of an unfortunate people.

As our Chief Magistrate, you have been called upon to embody and express the Nation's sympathy with long oppressed and now struggling Europe.

As the Executive of our government, you have ably conducted, and successfully terminated a war, glorious in its victories and inspiring in its memories.

You recognised and upheld that great truth, "The principle of free government adheres to American soil—it is bedded in, immovable as its mountains"—for result, we behold regions large enough for empires added to our public domain. The Pacific wave now breaks upon the Western shore of our Continent with the same Republican murmur which our Atlantic shore has heard since 1776. Soon the comforts and refinements—the good laws and free government we enjoy, will spread like a blast

sing over our new possessions; cities, towns, farms, churches, and happy homesteads, will arise and adorn them. Navies will ride in their waters, and the same kind Providence which has watched over us will receive under its care a new, religious, and happy population—and the golden hand of our Union encircle a new constellation of happy and prosperous States.

Upon all this, from your retirement in Tennessee, you may look with an honorable and ever increasing pride. Upon all this, Time and Posterior, looking with more and more approval as the fruits of your public service become better understood and appreciated, will assign you your appropriate niche in the Pantheon of our Great Men. Regarding America as she stood in 1844, and as she stands now in 1849, we hail you as one whom the people should delight to honor, and are happy that to us the opportunity is first offered of adding our congratulations to that pleasing consciousness of duty, honorably and successfully discharged, which must soothe and delight the remainder of the nation.

Again, to you, and the ladies, and the honorable gentlemen who accompany you, we extend a most respectful and cordial welcome.

MR. POLK'S REPLY.

Mr. Polk immediately spoke in reply, expressing and exhibiting his emotion at this testimonial of the esteem of the people of his native State. You remark truly, sir, says he, that I still cherish affection for my native State. I receive its welcome as the blessing of an honored parent. North Carolina can boast of glorious reminiscences, and is entitled to rank with, or far above, many who make greater pretensions. It was from her—her Counties of Mecklenburg, New Hanover, and Bladen—that the news of treason in the Colonies first went to the ears of the British Crown, and the spirit of independence was aroused. This, said he, had for a long time been doubted, but has incontestably been proved by certain documents which, having lately been rescued from the British archives, I have had the honor and gratification to transmit to your Governor. Whatever I may have done as the President of this people, has been done with a desire to secure their happiness. My greatest consolation and gratification, in retirement, will be—if I should be so happy as to obtain it—the approval of my fellow-citizens. In administering the government, I have acted solely upon principle—leaving the result to God, conscience and my Country. You have said truly, sir, that our boundaries are now the Oceans—and such are our new acquisitions, that if by a kind Providence, this glorious Union shall be preserved, we must command the commerce and administration of the world. Our feats of arms in Mexico secure us from all apprehension of foreign foes. To you, sir, and those associated with you, and to my fellow-citizens here present, I return my sincere thanks for this cordial welcome.

Mr. Polk was peculiarly happy in his remarks, though he appeared much harassed by his journey, and was laboring under an attack of influenza.

DEPARTURE OF MR. POLK.

Mr. Polk and Suite went off yesterday in the Charleston Boat, amidst the roar of cannon, and the greetings of hundreds, who on horseback, tandem, and foot, had gone to witness his departure. He carries with him the best wishes of all our citizens. His cordial manners and pleasing address have won for him many new friends among us.

Programme of proceedings upon the reception of Ex-President JAMES K. POLK and Suite, in the town of Wilmington, where they are expected to arrive on the morning of the 7th.

Upon the arrival of the Cars, a gun will be fired, as a signal for the flags to be hoisted at the public stations, and by the Shipping in port, which Masters of Vessels are respectfully requested to attend to, and for the firing of the salute at the Market Dock, and the ringing of the bells.

They will be received at the Depot by the Commissioners of the Town, and welcomed to the hospitalities of the place, and the freedom thereof tendered them by the Magistrate of Police.

A procession will then be formed in the following order, under the direction of WILLIAM J. PEDEN, Chief Marshal, and WILLIAM J. PRICE, JOHN HEDDICK, and GUILFORD L. DUDLEY, Assistant Marshals, who will be designated by red sashes, viz:

The Ex-President and Suite in Carriages; Magistrate of Police, Commissioners of the Town, and Town Officers;

Officers of the Army and Navy;

Custom-House Officers;

Music;

Citizens in line, by double file;

Upon the arrival of the Ex-President and Suite at their quarters, they will be welcomed, on behalf of the citizens of the Town, by WILLIAM HILL, Esq.

THE EX-PRESIDENT AND SUITE IN DRAWING ROOMS.

HON. MR. HANNEGAN, late Senator from Indiana, has been appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, envoy to Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia.

COL. JOHNSON.—We learn that the remains of Col. Wm. R. Johnson (whose death we announced a few weeks since) arrived here on the steamer Gladiator from Charleston, on Sunday last, and were conveyed on the cars to his residence in Virginia for interment.

THE PRESIDENT'S LOSS DRAWING ROOM.—12 o'clock Wednesday Night.—Washington has never witnessed so brilliant a company as was assembled this night in the White House. All the lower rooms were filled, and gaiety and refinement presided over the elegant assembly. We may truly say, without compliment, (for truth can no longer be ascribed to adulation,) that we have never seen the President and lady look better—with brighter or more contented faces. There seemed to be but one sentiment among this large and animated assemblage—disposition to pay respect to the retiring President. One who saw the crowd, without understanding the character of the meeting, remarked that it was the rising rather than the sitting sun—so brilliantly and so gloriously does it descend below the horizon.

Washington could never boast of a more splendid spectacle. The motive of the meeting—the immense multitude which thronged these extensive rooms—the talent and moral force, and distinguished men and beautiful women, that graced the assembly, constituted one of the most remarkable scenes which we have ever witnessed. Gen. Taylor was not present, as we had hoped he would be. Gen. Cass was there, in good looks and gay spirits.

The admirable music of the Marine Band lent additional captivation to the last drawing room under the present Administration.

—A week or two since, an advertisement inadvertently appeared in this paper of a personal nature. To-day a reply has been ordered. Of course, under the circumstances, we are bound to shew no impartiality. But we now give special notice, that, from this day henceforth, no advertisement of a personal nature will be allowed to appear in our columns—at any price.

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COLONIAL HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We commence this week the publication of copies of documents, found in the British archives, by our Minister, Mr. Bancroft, and transmitted by him to President Polk. These documents were presented to the Governor of this State by Mr. Polk, some weeks since.

They will be found highly interesting, exhibiting, as they do, the condition of North Carolina during her Colonial subversive to the British Crown, and the effective means adopted by our ancestors to throw off the shackles of British tyranny. They will doubtless be read by all.

STEAMER GUADALQUIVIR.—We announced in an extra on last Friday evening, the arrival of the above Spanish Steamer at this port, in a wrecked condition. See fourth page. The G. is now being repaired of the damages she sustained at sea, and will, we learn, also go on the ways, if she can be taken up, for the purpose of cleaning her bottom.

—In order to close up the proceedings of Congress, and present to our readers the Inaugural Address of the new President in to-day's paper, we have reluctantly omitted many things we desired to notice.

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.—On Monday last, an election was held at the Court-House in this town, for two Constables for the District. A multiplicity of candidates were in the field. THOS. L. HOLDEN and FRED. SWAN were the successful competitors.

THE NEW CABINET.—The following is said to be the composition of the new Cabinet. Whether Gen. Taylor is an ultra whig or only a whig—"so"—as Falstaff says, or not, on thing is pretty certain, that the following gentlemen are Federalists—"black and blue" Federalists, and no mistake; they are both "hot and strong."

CLAYTON, of Del. Secretary of State, MEREDITH, "Penn." "Treasury, Preston, "Va." "Navy," Crawford, "Ga." "War," EWING, "Ohio," P. M. General, JOHNSON, "Md." Attorney General.

CONCERT.—The reader's attention is called to the Concert, advertised in this day's paper. We learn that the parties are highly commended for their talents, and we doubt not our citizens will be pleased by visiting Mozart Hall to-night.

—We regret our inability to publish, this week, the interesting and extraordinary correspondence between Senators SHIELDS and BREESE, in relation to the election of the former, which is now going the rounds of the press.

HON. EDMUND BURKE.

The following letter to the Editor of the Union, is deserving of all praise; and it affords us no little pleasure in spreading it before our readers. That there will be a complete slandering of old and faithful public officers, by the new administration, we have not the least doubt.

In a short time, and the guillotine axe will be put in operation. But it is better, far better, as the Union justly remarks, "To be stricken down in the path of independence than consent to sacrifice one's principles at the feet of power. If Gen. Taylor or his Secretary should consent to sacrifice such men to the Moloch of party, be it so! "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

Elected by the American People to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the Oath prescribed by the Constitution; and, in compliance with a long-continued custom, to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my Countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect on the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed upon me, I am conscious of the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations.

Mr. Roman, of Md., concluded the speech, which he commenced last night, in favor of protection to American labor.

Mr. Sawyer moved to strike out from the bill the twelfth section, which inhibited the extension of slavery. He said that the people should have the right to regulate their own internal concerns.

Mr. McClernand said that if the bill went from the House with this section, the Senate would reject it, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation.

The Legislative and Judicial branches of the government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Departments individuals whose talents, integrity, and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect, and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation.

The House receded from its amendment to the Minnesota territorial bill, fixing the 10th as the period when it shall go into effect, and so the bill stands passed.

The Senate bill to provide for the running of the northern boundary of Iowa was passed.

The Senate amendments to the bill providing that all monies collected from customs, &c., shall be paid directly into the Treasury, except deduction or abatement, were agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

Night Session.—The only business of importance transacted in the House is noticed in preceding Senate report. The proceedings are clearly confined to the reports of the conference committee, and to the passage of bills.

Mr. Vinton made a report, similar to that made by Mr. Atherton in the Senate, from the committee of conference on the civil and domestic appropriation bill, viz.: that the committee were unable to agree; and the House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Atherton's amendment, which constituted the chief subject of difficulty.

Mr. Ashmun moved that the House insist on his amendment, but withdrew the motion.

Mr. McClelland moved that the House re-

consider the bill.

Mr. Wentworth moved to lay this motion on the table. Mr. McClelland's motion was then decided in affirming it—111 to 106.

Mr. Morehead moved to strike out of Senate amendment the words "west of the Rockies," and add a proviso, that nothing

shall be construed to affect the line of the

Texas to a just and true boundary." Adopted—186 to 29.

A long discussion ensued on a point of order, as to whether the only question was not occurring in the Senate's amendment.

The Chair decided against the point raised.

Mr. Bayley appealed, and Mr. Wentworth

had to lay the appeal on the table, when Bayley withdrew it.

Mr. W. Thompson proposed a substitute, a compromise, essentially the proposition of Mr. Webster in the Senate, though some changes were made.

Mr. Bayley raised the point that the amendment was not in order. The Chair overruled it, and Mr. Bayley appealed.

Mr. Wentworth moved to lay the appeal on the table, and the yeas and nays were ordered. The clock was proceeding to call the roll.

There was considerable excitement in the gallery, to the right of the Speaker's desk, as to the right of the Speaker's desk. Some members appeared to be holding

the Speaker's desk, who was greatly agitated. The Speaker's desk appeared to be endeavoring

to hold on to the Speaker's desk.

Mr. Giddings was standing

on the spot, on the opposite side of the area in which he usually sits, and not far from

the Speaker's desk.

The Speaker called upon members to take

order.

Mr. Bayley stated that the members should

not be allowed to sit one of his colleagues.

Mr. Meade to his seat.

The House was adjourned, 13 to 193.

It was decided the motion not to be in

the without the concurrence of the other

members.

Mr. Collins appealed, but the Chair was

overruled.

Mr. Thompson's amendment was then adopted—111 to 106.

Mr. Petit moved to lay the bill, as amend-

ed, on the table. The Speaker ruled the motion of order.

Mr. Petit then moved to reconsider the last

and proceed to debate, at some length,

the amendment, when Mr. McClelland called

in order, as speaking with a view to ob-

structing the House.

The Speaker decided, Mr. Petit to be in or-

der. He overruled the decision.

The motion was then taken, by yeas and

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It was decided in the affirmative.

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Monday, March 5, 1849.

AGENCY.—James M. Raymond, Post-master at Tarboro, is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any money due in that section.

Dr. J. B. STANNY is our authoriz'd agent, and will receipt for any monies due in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

From our Extra of last Friday Evening
DIASTER!

The Spanish Steamer *Guadalquivir*, Capt. MANUEL LABARDORA, arrived at this port about 11 o'clock this morning, in distress.

We learn that the *Guadalquivir* is burthened 600 tons; that she left Havana on the 20th February, in ballast, for New York, for the purpose of undergoing some repairs.—Experienced strong Northwardly winds until within 100 miles of New York. On the night of the 26th Feb., at 12 o'clock, experienced a severe gale from N. E.—endeavored to head it that night and next day, a tremendous heavy sea rolling during the whole time, which carried away bulwarks and swept the decks, together with bulkhead, which supported the hurricane deck, and the Steamer nearly filled with water.

The Captain called a consultation of the officers, and it appearing evident that the ship could not stand the sea much longer on her present course, it was determined to scud her. The Engines proved faithful, under the superintendence of Mr. Downing, Chief Engineer, who, we learn, is highly commended by the Captain, for the praiseworthy efforts he used for the safety of the Steamer. The Steamer was scudded for two days—expecting every moment to be the last. 100 miles South of Cape Henry, fell in with Pilot Boat *Fashion*, of Baltimore. Owing to the heavy sea, it was impossible for the Pilot Boat to go alongside the ship, but through the agency of the Engineer, one of the Pilots, Mr. John A. THOMPSON, of Baltimore, was induced to fasten a rope to his body and drop himself into the water, and by this means, through great exertions, he succeeded in getting on board of the steamer. While Mr. T. was in the water, the two vessels unfortunately came in contact, and placed him in great peril of his life. He was forced to sink himself below the bottom of the Steamer, to prevent being crushed to death. He, however, succeeded in getting on board the steamer, unharmed. As the two boats come together, three hands on board the *Fashion* jumped on board the Steamer, and Mr. THOMPSON had great difficulty in getting them back. They were, however, placed in a yawl, and succeeded in reaching the *Fashion* in safety. The Steamer then bore up for Cape Henry, but the sea making a complete breach fore-and-aft, and the ship being in danger of going down every moment, her course was shaped for Charlestown. On arriving off Cape Fear, it was found that her fuel was giving out, and she put into this port in the above condition.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 2, 1849.

To Mr. J. A. THOMPSON, *Baltimore Pilot*:

Sir: I cannot omit this opportunity of returning to you the heartfelt thanks of myself, the Captain, officers and crew of the Spanish Steamer *Guadalquivir*, for the timely assistance you rendered us, while placed in the very perilous and helpless position, at sea, during the gale of the 26th and 28th Feb. Were I to neglect to pay this tribute of thanks to you for the aid which you rendered, despite the hazard and jeopardy of your own life, I would be acting contrary to my feelings. But, sir, not to enumerate the dangers you underwent, rest assured that you will long be remembered by myself, and I, doubt not, by all others on board the Steamer.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
DANIEL DOWNING,
Chief Engineer.

The Imperial President.—A correspondent of the Courier des Etats-Unis states that President Bonaparte, in one of his letters which preceded the resignation of the Minister of the Interior, M. Leon de Malleville, made use of this language: "A man who, last Sunday, if he had chosen, could easily have caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor, has clearly a right to declare and to enforce his will." M. de Malleville persisted in refusing compliance with the President's demand, but sent in his resignation, accompanied with this reply: "It is possible that the President of the Republic had last Sunday every facility to cause himself to be proclaimed Emperor—but, I am convinced, that although proclaimed, he never could have been Emperor—for he would not have found a single man of any worth who would have consented to take part in such a revolution."

Connecticut Election.—The Whig Congressional ticket is now complete, Charles Chapman having been nominated in the 1st District, Jas. F. Babcock, in the 2d; Hon. John A. Rockwell, in the 3d; and Thomas B. Butler, in the 4th.

A. M. Collins, Esq., of Hartford, has been nominated to Congress by the Free Soil Convention of the 1st District.

Col. Thomas H. Seymour was nominated by the Democrats for Governor, on the 22d inst.

Joseph Trumbull, of Hartford, is the Whig candidate, and Hon. John M. Niles, the Free Soil, for Governor.

Important Investment in U. S. Stocks—A Washington letter, of the 22d ult., says: "The Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institute, (Vice President Dallas,) invested to-day the funds of the institution, amounting to \$226,000, in the United States six per cent. stock. The directors of the institution are only permitted to expend the interest which accrues, leaving the capital untouched. The Prince de Joinville, jointly with his wife, made a second investment to-day of \$20,000 in U. S. stocks."

Simpson is hard to beat!—So says a friend in that county, who informs us that David Oats, Esq., killed a hog on the 19th instant, which was only 2½ years old, and weighed 602 lbs. net. Our correspondent calls upon others in our country to say, who can surpass this!—*Fayetteville Obs.*

Every Democratic paper in North Carolina, that we have examined, has advocated the Central Rail Road.—*Hillsboro' Democrat*.

The *Tarboro' Press* is the only exception we have seen.—*Raleigh Star*.

Salt.—According to the annual report of the Superintendent, it appears that the Onondaga Salt Spring, on the State reservation, in New York, yielded during the last year 4,737,126 bushels of salt, being an increase of 753,774 bushels, or 16½ per cent upon the quantity produced the previous year. The State tax, which was, two years ago reduced from 6 cents to 1 cent per bushel, yielded a revenue of upwards of forty-seven thousand dollars. The manufactory appears to be in a highly prosperous condition.

COLONIAL HISTORY OF NO. CAROLINA.
Gov. Wright, S. P. O.
To the Sec. of State, Georgia, Vol. 21, June, 1775.
No. 51.

My Lord:—The Liberty People have now got another pretence for raising men. They assert that Mr. Stuart, the Superintendent, has been endeavoring to raise the Cherokee Indians to come down against them; this they alledge they have got undoubted proof of, and all he can say will not convince them to the contrary; his friends in Charleston gave him a hint, and he left that and came here, but they sent some of their party home, who have so inflamed and enraged our people that he did not think himself safe, and his Majesty's armed Schooner St. John having put in from Providence, he went on board her, and I suppose by this time, is sailed for St. Augustine; and several boats full of men from the Carolina side have been down at our inlet, some days. The accounts differ as to number, some call them 50, others 80, all well and completely armed. Some alledge their intention was to seize on Mr. Stuart, which very probably was part of their errand; but I believe they have another point in view, and that is three vessels being expected here from London, and a considerable quantity of gunpowder being on board for the India Trade, they intend to seize on that and carry it to Carolina; and this is certainly in their power to do, and it is not possible to prevent it, if attempted. And one of these vessels arrived here on Saturday the 8th inst., and the Captain, one Ashe, informs me that several boats lay off a little way from him, and that one with 3 or 4 men came on board, and one of them inquired whether he had any gunpowder on board, and on showing his pockets and their finding him had none, they behaved very civilly and went away, but made great inquiry after another ship, one Maitland, who has a large quantity of gunpowder on board, and it is said they intend to watch our inlet till the ship comes in which he resides, the said Company shall cause him to be apprehended and conveyed before two Select Men of the said Company, who, upon proof of the fact, shall commit him, the said offender, to safe custody, until the next sitting of the Committee.

XV. That the Committee will sustain all damages that ever hereafter may accrue to any or all of these officers thus appointed and so acting, on account of their obediency and conformity to these Resolves.

XVI. That this Committee will sustain all damages that ever hereafter may accrue to any or all of these officers thus appointed and so acting, on account of their obediency and conformity to these Resolves.

XVII. That whatever persons shall hereafter receive a commission from the Crown, or attempt to exercise any such commission herefore received, shall be deemed an enemy to his country, and upon information being made to the Captain of the Company in which he resides, the said Company shall cause him to be apprehended and conveyed before two Select Men of the said Company, who, upon proof of the fact, shall commit him, the said offender, to safe custody, until the next sitting of the Committee.

XVIII. That this Committee will sustain all damages that ever hereafter may accrue to any or all of these officers thus appointed and so acting, on account of their obediency and conformity to these Resolves.

XIX. That the eight Militia companies in the county, provide themselves with proper arms and accoutrements and hold themselves in readiness to execute the commands and directions of the General Congress of this Province, and this Committee.

XX. That the Committee appoint Colonel Thomas Polk and Doctor Joseph Kennedy to purchase 300 lbs. of powder, 600 lbs. of lead, 1000 flints, for the use of the militia of this county, and deposit the same in such place of this Committee, and the said Committee shall be responsible for the same.

XXI. That these Resolves be in full force and virtue until instructions from the Provincial Congress regulating the jurisprudence of the Province shall provide otherwise, or the legislative body of Great Britain resign its just and arbitrary pretensions with respect to America.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning.TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
On Subscriptions, in advance, \$2 50 if not paid within three months after subscription.

No subscriber is permitted to disconnect his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of the same.

For disconnecting their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be discontinued and charged accordingly.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars, and up, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk.

The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt for us.

All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to A. L. Price.

Wilmington Journal.

BY A. L. PRICE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 26.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1849.

TERMS: \$2 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 234.

CIRCULATION OF THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

Newbern Mail, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and closes at 10 every night.

Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 9 A. M., and closes at 9 A. M. every day.

Fayetteville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

Fayetteville Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robersons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

Fayetteville Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9 P. M., and closes at 10 every night.

TAR, LIVER, LONG-CANE, MOONSHINE, BLACK RUM, COKE, AND HAZEL-NUT SOUP MAIL, is due every Thursday at 10 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

CIGAR MAIL, via Topail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and return via Bannister's Ferry, to every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Office opposite Court-House.)

Wilmington, N. C.

Adopts this method of informing his friends that he is about to retire from the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confined to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne.

[Feb 2, 1849—214]

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Office in Nixon's Basement.)

WILMINGTON, N. C.

will be grateful for any business entrusted to him.

J an 26, 1849—[204]

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,

DAVIS'S WHARF,

South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. A. Gwyer,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFERS TO
J. N. DIXON, Esq., New York
John G. RANKIN, Esq., WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 6, 1848.

W. M. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stocks, Window Glass,
Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent
Medicines, &c., &c.,On Front street, between Market and Dock, two
doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, WIL-
MINGTON, N. C.

October 8, 1848—[4]

W. L. SMITH,
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH.)

AUCTIONEER

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Stocks on North Water Street, Parsley's block.

September 28, 1848.

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 13, 1848—[5]

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec 22, 1848—[15]

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.

M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.

Sept 29, 1848—[34]

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

SUPERIOR
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1849—[19-1]

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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Sept 29, 1848—[34]

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public

that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARBAGE

work, both in making and repairing. He has now

on hand, a number of new CARS and CARRIAGES,

made in the best manner. He is also prepared to

have all kinds of Blacksmith's work done, in the

best manner and at the shortest notice.

A shop near Morris' Hall & Thompson's

Distr.

Sept 22, 1848—[24]

COOPER'S IRINGLASS

The above article is the best in use for making

JARLIES, and can be made in the warmest

weather without any difficulty, perfectly stiff and

transparent, and when dry, with the extract of

Vanilla, Damask Rose, Lemon, and Natre,

Rose, Peach or Orange flower water, they are

insuperable. The above articles are for sale by

W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

LINSEED OIL.

Just received by the subscriber, a fine lot of

Linseed Oil, and always on hand.

W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

D29]

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

All varieties, for sale low at

HOWARD & PEDDEN'S

D29]

COW PEAS.

Also COWPEAS, for sale by

HOWARD & PEDDEN'S

D29]

HOG.

Corn—Receipts moderate price \$1 50 a \$1 00

Peach—Cow peas, \$1 40 a \$1 00. Bacon

Small mules at \$1 75. Last—Sales \$1 50

for new dollars and twenty

cents.

Two gentlemen were

of a plow on

I'll let you a

know what

other,

I'll let you a

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, March 9, 1849.

THE INAUGURAL.

Our readers will find in to-day's *Journal*, President Taylor's Inaugural Address, which was delivered on the 6th March, in presence of both Houses of Congress, and a large number of spectators. With the exception of the particular and professional reference to the "Army and Navy," and "the improvement of Harbors and Rivers," we cannot find, in such a combination of generalities, much either to approve or condemn. It possesses all the brevity of Gen. Taylor's revised publications—the apparent sincerity of purpose, which is, in fact, its leading feature, is worthy the occupant of so exalted an office. Like the glorious sun, whose beams are illuminating us this day, the administration of Gen. Taylor opens with rich promises of usefulness and honor. Scarcely a cloud is to be seen in the political horizon; God grant that we may never have occasion to call the public notice to the alarming growth and blackness of a little speck, which, unless we mistake not, will yet deluge us in the horrors of tempest and ruin.

RECEPTION OF MR. POLK.

Atten o'clock, on Wednesday morning last, the loud boom of the signal gun at the Rail road Depot announced the arrival of North Carolina's distinguished son, Ex-President James K. Polk, and his Suite—consisting of Hon. R. J. WALKER, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. DUNCAN.

Mr. Polk was received at the Depot, by the Commissioners, and in a neat speech the hospitalities and freedom of the town were tendered to him by James T. MILLER, Esq., Magistrate of Police.

A procession was then formed at the Depot, which escorted the President and Suite, in carriages, to Mrs. SWANN'S Hotel, where in the presence of a large multitude of persons of both sexes, they were welcomed in a highly eloquent and creditable manner by WILLIAM HILL, Esq., and at 12 o'clock he received visitors at the Masonic Hall.

During the passage of the procession Mr. Polk was received with every demonstration of respect and applause, by the vast concourse of persons who filled the side walks and balconies, from which many a "snowy scarf fluttered to the breeze." Without regard to all former differences of opinion, every one seemed anxious to do him honor.

We publish below the speeches of this occasion, or rather a synopsis of them, kindly reported for us on the spot, by a friend. We know that we but reflect the common sentiment and feeling of the entire community, when we welcome Mr. Polk to this his native soil, and wish him and his lady every happiness, in a retirement rendered necessary by the cares of office, and honorable in the retrospect of public services of a high and meritorious character.

Soon after the arrival of the Ex-President, the Steamer from Charleston hove in sight, and when she touched her wharf, a committee were in attendance to wait on the committee of invitation from Charleston—consisting of Col. Andrews, Messrs. Cooper, Gray, Macbeth, and Coghill—to whom the hospitalities of the Town were extended. They were then escorted in carriages to the rooms provided for them, and at half past 12 o'clock were presented to Mr. Polk, at Masonic Hall, where Col. Andrews tendered to him, in an appropriate speech, the hospitalities of our sister City, Charleston; to which Mr. Polk, in his usually graceful style, responded, accepting the invitation.

REPORTED FOR THE JOURNAL]

MR. HILL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Polk—I have the honor to tender to you the welcome of my fellow-citizens of Wilmington, and to express their emotions of pleasure and pride on saluting you as their guest.

As the largest community in North Carolina, and as the only one to which the opportunity is offered, we desire, by our attention on this occasion to recognize the energy and patriotism which conducted you, a North Carolinian, to the proudest station in the world, and to respond to that affection, which, by your words and your acts, we know you yet cherish for the State of your nativity. It was on that soil you had your birth; it was at our University you received those lessons of morality and wisdom, which in your public life have crowned you with success—for it was there you returned amid the flush of your worldly honors with filial gratitude and reverence.

We claim the benefit of these reminiscences; and, mindful that next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling, nothing bears with stronger obligation on a liberal and enlightened mind, than a consciousness of an alliance with worth and honor; as North Carolinians, we claim and welcome you as a North Carolinian!

As Americans, we welcome you! for, under your guidance and foresight, while the rest of the world has been rocked by convulsions, and feeling with inherent weakness, our Republic of America has enjoyed unexampled prosperity, and rapidly advanced in all the elements of National Greatness. In political economy, it was reserved for you and your excellent Cabinet, to establish as National axioms, what for nearly the whole course of our history as a government, had been looked upon as party problems. In international brotherhood, it was your privilege to commission the first national vessel ever sent on a like errand, bearing from our land of abundance, to the starvation of an unfortunate people.

As our Chief Magistrate, you have been called upon to embody and express the Nation's sympathy with long oppressed and now struggling Europe.

As the Executive of our government, you have ably conducted and successfully terminated a war, glorious in its victories and inspiring in its memories.

You recognized and upheld that great truth,

"The principle of free government adheres to American soil—is bedded in it, immovable as its mountains"—for result, we behold regions

"as enough for empires added to our public

"so wide now breaks upon

"our Continent with the

"which our Atlantic

"and the con-

"and free

"the columns—at any price."

sing over our new possessions; cities, towns, farms, churches, and happy homesteads, will arise and adorn them. Navies will ride in their waters, and the same kind Providence which has watched over us will receive under its care a new, religious, and happy population—and the golden land of our Union encircle a new constellation of happy and prosperous States.

Upon all this, from your retirement in Tennessee, you may look with an honorable and increasing pride. Upon all this, Time and Posterior, looking with more and more approval at the fruits of your public service become better understood and appreciated, will assign you your appropriate niche in the Pantheon of our Great Men. Regarding America as she stood in 1844, and as she stands now in 1849, we hail you as one whom the people should delight to honor, and are happy to us the opportunity is first offered of adding our congratulations to that pleasing consciousness of duty, honorably and successfully discharged, which must soothe and delight the remainder of your life.

Again, to you, and the ladies, and the honorable gentlemen who accompany you, we extend a most respectful and cordial welcome.

MR. POLK'S REPLY.

Mr. Polk immediately spoke in reply, expressing and exhibiting his emotion at this testimonial of the esteem of the people of his native State. You remark truly, sir, says he, that I still cherish affection for my native State. I receive its welcome as the blessing of an honored parent. North Carolina can boast of glorious reminiscences, and is entitled to rank with, or far above, many who make greater pretensions. It was from her—Counties of Mecklenburg, New Hanover, and Bladen—that the news of treason in the Colonies first went to the ears of the British Crown, and the spirit of independence was aroused. This, said he, had a long time been doubted, but has incontestably been proved by certain documents which, having lately been rescued from the British archives, I have had the honor and gratification to transmit to your Governor. Whatever I may have done as the President of this people, has been done with a desire to secure their happiness. My greatest consolation and gratification, in retirement, will be—if I should be so happy to obtain it—the approval of my fellow-citizens. In administering the government, I have acted solely upon principle—leaving the result to God, conscience and my Country. You have said truly, sir, that our boundaries are now the Oceans—and such are our new acquisitions, that by a kind Providence, this glorious Union shall be preserved, we must command the commerce and administration of the world. Our feats of arms in Mexico secure us from all apprehension of foreign foes. To you, sir, and those associated with you, and to my fellow-citizens here present, I return my sincere thanks for this cordial welcome.

Mr. Polk was peculiarly happy in his remarks, though he appeared much harassed by his journey, and was laboring under an attack of influenza.

DEPARTURE OF MR. POLK.

Mr. Polk and Suite went off yesterday in the Charleston Boat, amidst the roar of cannon, and the greetings of hundreds, who "horned, tandem, and foot," had gone to witness his departure. He carries with him the best wishes of all our citizens. His cordial manners and pleasing address have won for him many new friends among us.

Programme of proceedings upon the reception of Ex-President JAMES K. POLK, and Suite, in the town of Wilmington, where they are expected to arrive on the morning of the 7th.

Upon the arrival of the Cars, a gun will be fired, as a signal for the flags to be hoisted at the public stations, and by the shipping in port, (which Master of Vessels are respectfully requested to attend to,) and for the firing of the salute at the Market Dock, and the ringing of the bells.

They will be received at the Depot by the Commissioners of the Town, and welcomed to the hospitalities of the place, and the freedom thereof tendered them by the Magistrate of Police.

A procession will then be formed in the following order, under the direction of WILLIAM N. PARKER, Chief Marshal, and WILLIAM J. PRICE, JOHN HEDWICK, and GUILFORD L. DUDLEY, Assistant Marshals, who will be designated by red sashes, viz:

The Ex-President and Suite in Carriages; Magistrate of Police, Commissioners of the Town, and Town Officers;

Officers of the Army and Navy;

Custom-House Officers;

Music;

Citizens in line, by double file;

Upon the arrival of the Ex-President and Suite at their quarters, they will be welcomed, on behalf of the citizens of the Town, by WILLIAM HILL, Esq.

After which, at the hour named by the Ex-President and Suite as most convenient for them, (notice of which will be given by the firing of a gun and the ringing of the Town bell,) they will be escorted by the Commissioners of the Town to the Masonic Hall, on Sunday last, and were conveyed on the cars to his residence in Virginia for interment.

The President's Last Drawing-Room—12 o'clock Wednesday Night.—Washington has never witnessed so brilliant a company as was assembled this night in the White House. All the lower rooms were filled, and gayety and refinement presided over the elegant assembly. We may truly say, without compliment, (for truth, said President Quincy, written in letters of living light on every page of our history, are these Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom does not virtue; virtue, none but knowledge and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge, has any vigor or immortal hope except in the Christian faith, and in the sanction of the Christian Religion.

Nothing is too good to be done. Nothing is too loving for the heart. Nothing is too faithful for the mind. Nothing is too powerful for the hand. There cannot be too much piety, and too much patriotism, too much philanthropy.

Our school-master sometimes give evidence of very precious genius in some of those whose ideas are in rapid process of "shooting." Thomas, what is the appearance and structure of the human brain?" "Which sort, sir?" "Which sort?" "Why there is but one." "Yes, sir, there are two." "How is that?" "Why there are the aksal brains and the mem-brains, ain't there?" The querist stood dumb with puzzled surprise, and the class was ordered to take their seats.

Gen. Taylor, 1849.

Lecture on the North and the South.—We are indebted to the Hon. A. W. Venable, member of Congress from North Carolina, for a pamphlet copy of a "Lecture on the North and South, delivered before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1849, by Elwood Fisher."

We have been agreeably entertained in giving the address an attentive perusal, and shall endeavor to give some interesting extracts from it in our next issue.

—A week or two since, an advertisement inadvertently appeared in this paper of a permanent nature. To-day a reply has been ordered. Of course, under the circumstances, we are bound to shew no impartiality. But we now give special notice, that, from this day henceforth, no advertisement of a permanent nature will be allowed to appear in our columns—at any price.

—Our Contingent with the

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—the columns—at any price.

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COLONIAL HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We commence this week the publication of copies of documents, found in the British archives, by our Minister, Mr. Bancroft, and transmitted by him to President Polk. These documents were presented to the Governor of this State by Mr. Polk, some weeks since.

They will be found highly interesting, exhibiting, as they do, the condition of North Carolina during her Colonial suberviency to the British Crown, and the effective means adopted by our ancestors to throw off the shackles of British tyranny. They will doubtless be read by all.

STEAMER GUADALQUIVIR.—We announced in an extract on last Friday evening, the arrival of the above Spanish Steamer at this port, in a wrecked condition. See fourth page. The is, now being repaired of the damages she sustained at sea, and will, we learn, also go on the ways to be taken up, for the purpose of cleaning her bottom.

INFORMATION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.—TUESDAY, Feb. 27.—*Senate.*—We gave in our postscript of last Friday, all that transpired in the Senate, of interest.

House of Representatives.—The House went into committee on the bill to provide a territorial Government in California.

Mr. Roman, of Md., concluded the speech which he commenced last night, in favor of protection to American labor.

Mr. Sawyer moved to strike out from the bill the twelfth section, which inhibited the extension of slavery. He said that the people should have the right to regulate their own internal concerns.

Mr. McClelland said that if the bill went

into the House with this section, the Senate

would adjourn, until the bill was made

without amendment.

Mr. Thompson moved to strike out

the bill for the Army and for Fortifications.

The Senate disagreed to the amendment

of Mr. McClelland.

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The House receded from its amendment to the Minnesota territorial bill, fixing the 10th instant as the period when it shall go into effect, and so the bill stands passed.

The Senate bill to provide for the running and marking of the northern boundary of Iowa was passed.

The Senate amendments to the bill providing that all monies collected from customs, &c., shall be paid directly into the Treasury, and without deduction or abatement, were agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

Near Session. — The only business of importance transacted in the House is noticed in the preceding Senate report. The proceedings were chiefly confined to the reports of the conference committees, and to the passage of private bills.

Mr Vinton made a report, similar to that made by Mr Atherton in the Senate, from the committee of conference on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, viz: that the committee were unable to agree; and the House again proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Walker's amendment, which constituted the principal subject of difficulty.

Mr Ashmun moved that the House insist upon its amendment, but withdrew the motion.

Mr McClelland moved that the House re-cede.

Mr Wentworth moved to lay this motion on the table. Lost.

Mr McClelland's motion was then decided in the affirmative—111 to 106.

Mr Moorehead moved to strike out of Senate the words, "the west of the Rio Grande," and add a proviso, that nothing therein shall be construed to affect the claim of Texas to a just and true boundary. Adopted, 186 to 106.

A long discussion ensued on a point of order, as to whether the only question was not on concurring in the Senate's amendment. — The Chair decided against the point raised.

Mr Bayley appealed, and Mr Wentworth moved to lay the appeal on the table, when Mr Bayley withdrew it.

Mr W. Thompson proposed a substitute, as a compromise, essentially the proposition of Mr Webster in the Senate, though somewhat modified.

Mr Bayley raised the point that the amendment is not in order. The Chair overruled it, and Mr Bayley appealed.

Mr Wentworth moved to lay the appeal on the table, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

The clerk was proceeding to call the roll, when there was considerable excitement in the area, a little to the right of the Speaker's chair. Some members appeared to be holding Mr Meade, who was greatly agitated. The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared to be endeavoring to take him. Mr Gildings was standing near the spot, on the opposite side of the area from where he usually sits, and not far from Mr Meade's seat.

The Speaker called upon members to take their seats.

Mr Bayley insisted that the members should take their own seats, as a member had come over to insult one of his colleagues.

Mr Gildings retired to his own side of the house, and Mr Meade to his seat.

A call of the House was refused, 13 to 193.

Mr Collins moved that the House adjourn, but the Chair decided the motion not to be in order without the concurrence of the other House.

Mr Collins appealed, but the Chair was sustained.

Mr Thompson's amendment was then adopted—111 to 105.

Mr Petit then moved to reconsider the last vote, and proceeded to debate, at some length, the amendment, when Mr McClelland called him to order, as speaking with a view to obstruct the business of the House.

The Speaker decided Mr Petit to be in order, but the House overruled the decision.

The question was then taken, by yeas and nays, on concurring in the Senate amendment as amended by the substitution of Mr Thompson's name, and it was decided in the affirmative, 110 to 104.

Mr Petit raised the point that the constitutional existence of the House had ended, it being after 12 o'clock, through the clock told, but a quarter past 11, at which point it remained for the remainder of the night.

The Chair overruled Mr Petit's motion.

Mr Vinton moved to sustain the absolute necessity for passing the bill, and the House receded from all the other disagreeing amendments. — The House receded accordingly, without a division.

Mr McDowell—Mr Cobb temporarily occupying the Chair—offered the usual complimentary resolution to the Speaker for the dignity and impartiality with which he had discharged the duties of the Chair.

Mr Andrew Johnson moved to amend the resolution so as to make it read "undignified and partial in his conduct as a presiding officer," and proceeded to give his reasons for offering the amendment. His amendment was rejected, only 15 members voting for it, and the resolution was then agreed to, without a division.

Some other business was disposed of, when a resolution was introduced to pay the clerks, assistant door-keepers, messengers, pages, &c., the usual extra pay, which, after amendment, was adopted.

The latter was under consideration, Mr Johnson, of Arkansas, offered an amendment granting \$500 to one of the door-keepers, for his expenses in taking home the body of Hon. James A. Black. It was objected to, and Mr J. made some angry remarks, and, as I understand, subsequently accused Mr Ficklin of opposing his resolution. Mr F. denied it, but Mr J. is stated, per ist, and called him "a dog-puppy." A scuffle ensued, and Mr Inge, of Alabama, struck Mr F. with his cane over the forehead, causing blood to flow. When first noticed from my desk, Mr Johnson was violently pushing Mr Ficklin over the seats, and both were striking and struggling. They were immediately surrounded and separated, Mr Ficklin's face bleeding freely, and he was led out into the Sergeant-at-Arms' room.

Mr Thompson, of Miss., moved that the House adjourn *sine die*, but the motion was negatived.

After some further business, a resolution was agreed to that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body that the House had disposed of the business before then, and were ready to adjourn *sine die*.

The Speaker delivered his address, and then the House adjourned.

A Good Hint. — A Dutchman from the West went to pay his excellency, the President, a visit. He happened to call just as the President and four others were sitting down to dinner. The President asked him to be seated, and at the same time inquired if there was any thing new or strange in the country. "No, I think not, except one of my cows has five calves," "Ah—indeed, and did they all suck at one time?" "No sir," replied the Dutchman, "four on 'em suck while the tudder looks on, shits as I doosh!" The hint was so significant that a clean plate was immediately ordered, and the Dutchman seated at the table where he partook of a comfortable dinner with his excellency the President.

A boy called on a benevolent lady friend of mine, telling a piteous yarn of desitution, requesting her to relieve the starving wants of a poor family. The lady presented a fine cured shoulder of pork. In about half an hour the boy returned and said, "Please mam, can't you take this back and give a ham, as mother says she has too many shoulders?"

Cin. Chron.

Fifty three Sabbaths in '48. — There were 53 Sabbaths in '48. In the hundred years, from 1849 to 1949, says a correspondent of the New York Evening Post, there will be seventeen of these years.

From the Washington Union.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
A number of gentlemen in the Treasury Department being desirous themselves of entry into the Hon. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, their appreciation of his uniform kindness and humanity to them in his official intercourse, and believing that this feeling pervaded the whole department, and knowing that, at the close of his official labors, his time would be seriously encroached upon if calls were made in the usual manner for leave taking advised him of their desires on his part, he made a deep impression upon the kind and flattering notice, which he gave in the *Journal Extra*, and in the Commercial, of his services as a Pilot.

J. A. THOMPSON.
MUZART HALL!

BY particular request, a CONCERT will be given at the **MUZART HALL**, on this (Friday) Evening, 6th inst., by the celebrated Violinist, Mons. DESIRE IKELHEIMER—Mons. J. BRADY, of the Royal Academy of Paris—and HERR GRIMEE, Instrumental Musician. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Performance to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents— to be had at the Washington Hotel, Book Store, and at the Door. March 9.—[26-1]

SCARLET FEVER. — The kind and feeling Chief Clerk of the department, who carries his heart in his hands and sickens great thirst, headache, redness of the eyes, &c., in one or two days a prickling sensation is experienced, and an eruption of the skin begins to appear, first redness on the face and arms, and finally a uniform redness covers the whole body.

In cases of Scarlet Fever, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills should be taken every night, going to bed, in such doses as to produce copious evacuations by the bowels. This course, if properly followed up, will in a short time subdue the most violent attack of Scarlet Fever, at the same time the digestion will be improved, and the blood completely purified.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds. Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble the original appearance of the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Officers devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 193 Tremont st., Boston.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Crook, Mr. Armand D. Love to Miss Mary Gardner, daughter of Junius D. Gardner, Esq., all of this place.

The voice of the Chief Clerk was thick and harsh, and the feelings of his noble heart, and as the gentleman aged, and one at the close of the Secretary's reply, to take him by the hand, cradled, in doing justice to his heart, the feelings of the Secretary, wounded up to the highest pitch, could be restrained no longer, and the peaty drops flowed thick and fast down those manly cheeks, now wrinkled with care and labor in the service of his country.

The sentiment was contagious, and there was scarce a dry eye in the assembly, and you saw none emerging from that room with out visible evidences of his heart having been engaged in the scene. They were tears of gratitude on both sides, and like the showers of spring, caused flowers to spring up in the hearts of all, from whom they had long been dormant, and of which the possessor had not even the knowledge until the time and season arrived for their full development.

DIED.

In Ossow county, on the 1st inst., John Hancock, aged 20 months, by Rev. Mr. Crook, Mr. Armand D. Love to Miss Mary Gardner, daughter of Junius D. Gardner, Esq., all of this place.

The voice of the Chief Clerk was thick and harsh, and the feelings of his noble heart, and as the gentleman aged, and one at the close of the Secretary's reply, to take him by the hand, cradled, in doing justice to his heart, the feelings of the Secretary, wounded up to the highest pitch, could be restrained no longer, and the peaty drops flowed thick and fast down those manly cheeks, now wrinkled with care and labor in the service of his country.

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WILMINGTON MARKET. — March 8.

Bacon. — The stock of Hams and Shoulders fair—quotations a fraction lower than this day week; a prime lot of Ham brought \$3 cents a few days since. No Middlings on the market. Stock of Western Bacon very light.

Beans. — White, stock light, and but very little enquiry for the article.

Corn. — Received from Bladen 1000 bushels, not sold. Stock in Store materially reduced.

Flour. — There is but a light stock of first description Fayetteville flour on market. No change in prices.

Lime. — None received since last report.

There is a scarcity in the prime quality.

Lard. — Supply of N. C. Lard fair. No change in price.

MEAT. — Received from the South.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, March 5, 1849.

AGENCY.—James M. Hanson, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receive for the Postmaster at Wilmington, for the adjoining Counties. Mr. H. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and reciprocating for any money due us in that quarter.

Mr. A. Johnson, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any money due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and reciprocate for the same.

Dr. J. B. Smith, Postmaster at Clinton, will also reciprocate for any money due him in his neighborhood; and will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and reciprocate for the same.

From our Extra of last Friday Evening.

DISASTER!

The Spanish Steamship *Guadaluquivir*, Capt. MANUEL LABANDORA, arrived at this port about 11 o'clock this morning, in distress.

We learn that the *Guadaluquivir* is built 600 tons; that she left Havana on the 20th February, in ballast for New York, for the purpose of undergoing some repairs.—Experienced strong Northwardly winds until with 100 miles of New York. On the night of the 26th Feb., at 12 o'clock, experienced a severe gale from N. E.—endeavored to head it that night and next day, a tremendous heavy sea rolling during the whole time, which carried away bulwarks and swept the decks, together with bulkhead, which supported the hurricane deck, and the Steamer nearly filled with water.

The Captain called a consultation of the officers, and it appearing evident that the ship could not stand the sea much longer on her present course, it was determined to scuttle her. The Engines proved faithful, under the superintendence of Mr. DOWNSING, Chief Engineer, who, we learn, is highly commended by the Captain, for the praiseworthy efforts he used for the safety of the Steamer. The Steamer was scuttled for two days—expecting every moment to be the last. 100 miles South of Cape Henry, fell in with Pilot Boat *Fashion*, of Baltimore. Owing to the heavy sea, it was impossible for the Pilot Boat to go alongside the ship, but through the agency of the Engineer, one of the Pilots, Mr. JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Baltimore, was induced to fasten a rope to his body and drop himself into the water, and by this means, thro' great exertions, he succeeded in getting on board of the steamer. While Mr. T. was in the water, the two vessels unfortunately came in contact, and placed him in great peril of his life. He was forced to sink himself below the bottom of the Steamer, to prevent being crushed to death. He, however, succeeded in getting on board the steamer, unharmed. As the two boats come together, three hands on board the *Fashion* jumped on board the Steamer, and Mr. Thompson had great difficulty in getting them back. They were, however, placed in a yawl, and succeeded in reaching the *Fashion* in safety. The Steamer then bore up for Cape Henry, but the sea making a complete breach fore-and-aft, and the ship being in danger of going down every moment, her course was shaped for Charlestown. On arriving off Cape Fear, it was found that her fuel was giving out, and she put into this port in the above condition.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 2, 1849.
To Mr. J. A. THOMPSON, *Baltimore Pilot*:
Sir: I cannot omit this opportunity of returning to you the heartfelt thanks of myself, the Captain, officers and crew of the Spanish Steamer *Guadaluquivir*, for the timely assistance you rendered us, while placed in the very perilous and helpless position, at sea, during the gale of the 26th and 28th Feb. Were I to neglect to pay this tribute of thanks to you for the aid which you rendered, despite the hazard and jeopardy of your own life, I would be acting contrary to my feelings. But, sir, not to enumerate the dangers you underwent, rest assured that you will long be remembered by myself, and I doubt not, by all others on board the Steamer.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
DANIEL DOWNSING,
Chief Engineer.

The Imperial President.—A correspondent of the Courier des Etats-Unis states that President Bonaparte, in one of his letters which preceded the resignation of the Minister of the Interior, M. Leon de Malleville, made use of this language: "A man who, last Sunday, if he had chosen, could easily have caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor, has clearly a right to declare and to enforce his will." M. de Malleville persisted in refusing compliance with the President's demand, but sent in his resignation, accompanied with this reply: "It is possible that the President of the Republic had last Sunday every facility to cause himself to be proclaimed Emperor—but, I am convinced, that although proclaimed, he never could have been Emperor—for he would not have found a single man of any worth who would have consented to take part in such a revolution."

Connecticut Election.—The Whig Congressional ticket is now complete, Charles Chapman having been nominated in the 1st District, Jas. F. Babcock, in the 2d; Hon. John A. Rockwell, in the 3d; and Thomas B. Butler, in the 4th.

A. M. Collins, Esq., of Hartford, has been nominated to Congress by the Free Soil Convention in the 1st District.

Col. Thomas H. Seymour was nominated by the Democrats for Governor, on the 22d inst.

Joseph Trumbull, of Hartford, is the Whig candidate, and Hon. John M. Niles, the Free Soil, for Governor.

Important Investment in U. S. Stocks.—A Washington letter, of the 22d ult., says: "The Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institute, (Vice President Dallas,) invested to-day the funds of the institution, amounting to \$226,000, in the United States six per cent. stock. The directors of the institution are only permitted to expend the interest which accrues, arising within said company, under the sum of twenty shillings, and jointly and together, all controversies under the sum of forty shillings; yet so as that decisions may admit of appeal to the convention of the Select Men of the County; and also that any one of these men shall have power to examine and commit any confinement, persons accused of petit larceny."

VI. That those two Select Men, thus chosen, do jointly and together chuse from the body of their particular company, two persons properly qualified to act as Constables, who may assist them in the execution of their office.

VII. That upon the complaint of any persons to either of these Select Men, he is to issue his warrant, directed to the Constable, commanding him to bring the aggressor before them, and answer said complaint.

VIII. That these Eighteen Select Men, thus appointed, be ever ready to meet in the Court House in Charlotte, to hear and determine all matters of controversy, for sums exceeding forty shillings, also appeals; and in cases of felony, to commit the person or persons convicted thereto, to close confinement, until the Provincial Congress shall provide and establish laws and modes of proceeding in all such cases.

IX. That these Eighteen Select Men, thus convened, do chuse a Clerk, to record the transactions of said Convention, and that said Clerk upon the application of any person or persons aggrieved, do issue his warrant to one of the Constables of the Company to which the offender belongs, directing said Constable to summons and warn said offender to appear before the Convention, at their next sitting, to answer the aforesaid complaint.

X. That any person making complaint upon oath, to the Clerk, or any member of the Convention, that he has reason to suspect that any person or persons indebted to him in a sum above forty shillings, intend clandestinely to withdraw from the County without paying such debt, the Clerk or such member shall issue his warrant to the Constable, commanding him to take said person or persons into custody, to remand them to a Battalion, being provided that they would honestly promise to answer his complaint.

XI. That when a debtor for a sum below forty shillings shall abscond and leave the County, the warrant granted as aforesaid shall extend to any goods or chattels of said debtor, as may be found, and such goods or chattels may be seized and held in custody by the Constable, for the space of thirty days, in which time if the debtor fail to return and discharge the debt, the Constable shall return the warrant to one of the Select Men of the Convention, whereupon the goods are found, no sheriff is of such goods as shall amount to the sum due, then to be made to the Convention, who shall be entitled to their consideration.

The Minutes of a Council held at this place the other day, will make the importance of Government here as apparent to your Lordship as anything I can conjecture yet.

COLONIAL HISTORY OF NO. CAROLINA.
Gov. Wright, S. P. O.
To the See of State, Georgia, Vol. 219.
Sat., Jan. 30, 1775.

My Lord.—The Liberty People have now got another pretence for raising men. They assert that Mr. Stuart, the Superintendent, has been endeavoring to raise the Cherokee Indians to come down against them; this they allege they have got undoubted proof of, and all he can say will not convince them to the contrary; his friends in Charleston gave him a hint, and he left that and came here, but they sent some of their party here, who have so inflamed and enraged our people that he did not think himself safe, and His Majesty's armed Schooner St. John having put in from Providence, he went on board her, and I suppose by this time, is sailed for St. Augustine; and several boats full of men from the Carolinians have been down at our inlet, some days. The accounts differ as to number; some call them 50, others 80, all well and completely armed. Some alledge their intention was to seize on Mr. Stuart, which very probably was part of their errand; but I believe they have another point in view, and that is three vessels being expected here from London, and a considerable quantity of gunpowder being board for the India Trade, they intend to seize on that and carry it to Carolina; and this is certainly in their power to do, and it is not possible to prevent it, if attempted. And one of these vessels arrived here on Saturday the 8th inst., and the Captain, one Ashe, informs me that several boats lay off a little way from him, and that one with 3 or 4 men came on board and one of them inquired whether he had any gunpowder on board, and on showing his cocklets and their hiding he had none, they behaved very civilly and went away, but made great inquiry after another, one Major, who had a large quantity of gunpowder on board, and as soon as he intended to take out our inlet till the others come, and to take out all the gunpowder. And if that is the case, I am much afraid it will embarrass us with the Indians, for they have for some time been very impatient for their usual supplies, and in order to pacify them, I have told them that the difference we had with them, last year, prevented the merchants from sending for goods, that none were wrote for till after our disputes were settled in Oct. last, and that it takes a great while for ships to carry letters and orders, from hence to England and back again, and to get to the India Trade.

XII. That when a debtor for a sum below forty shillings shall abscond and leave the County, the warrant granted as aforesaid shall extend to any goods or chattels of said debtor, as may be found, and such goods or chattels may be seized and held in custody by the Constable, for the space of thirty days, in which time if the debtor fail to return and discharge the debt, the Constable shall return the warrant to one of the Select Men of the Convention, whereupon the goods are found, no sheriff is of such goods as shall amount to the sum due, then to be made to the Convention, who shall be entitled to their consideration.

XIII. That the Committee be accountable to the Country for the application of all monies received from such public officers.

XIV. That all these officers hold their commissions during the pleasure of their several constituents.

XV. That this Committee will sustain all damages that ever heretofore may accrue to any or all of these officers thus appointed and thus acting, on account of their obedience and conformity to these Resolves.

XVI. That whatever persons shall hereafter receive a commission from the Crown, or attempt to exercise any such commission herefore received, shall be deemed an enemy to his country, and upon information being made to the Captain of the Company in which he resides, the said Company shall cause him to be apprehended and conveyed before two Select Men of the said Company, who, upon proof of the fact, shall commit him, the said offender, to safe custody, until the next sitting of the Committee, who shall deal with him as prudence may direct.

XVII. That any person refusing to yield obedience to the above Resolves, shall be considered equally criminal and liable to the same punishment, as the offenders above last mentioned.

XVIII. That these Resolves be in full force and virtue until instructions from the Provincial Congress regulating the jurisprudence of the Province sh. provide otherwise, or the legislative body of Great Britain resign its just and arbitrary pretensions with respect to them.

XIX. That the eight Militia companies in the county, provide themselves with proper arms and accoutrements and hold themselves in readiness to execute the commands and directions of the General Congress of this Province, and this Committee.

XX. That the Committee appoint Colonel Thomas Polk and Doctor Joseph Kennedy to purchase 300 lbs. of powder, 600 lbs. of lead, 1000 flints, for the use of the militia of this county, and deposit the same in such place as the Committee hereafter direct.

Signed by order of the Committee,
EPH. BREVARD,
Clerk of the Committee.
Charles Town: Printed by Charles Chrouch, on the Bay, the corner of Elliott Street.

S. P. O.
Ama. and W. Ind. Vol. 204.
At a Council, held at Fort Johnson, in No. Carolina, 25 June, 1775.

EXTRACT. Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg Co.:
May 31, 1775.

This day the Committee of this County met and passed the following Resolves:

Whereas, by an address to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament in February last, the American Colonies are declared to be in a state of actual rebellion, we conceive, that all laws and commissions confirmed by and derived from the authority of the King or Parliament, are annulled and vacated, and the former civil constitution of these Colonies for the present wholly suspended. To provide, in some degree for the exigencies of this country in the present alarming period, we deem it proper and necessary to pass the following Resolves:

III. All the commissions, civil and military, heretofore granted by the Crown to be exercised in these Colonies are null and void, and the constitution of each particular Colony wholly suspended.

II. That the Provincial Congress of each Province, under the direction of the great Continental Congress, is invested with all legislative and executive powers within their respective Provinces; and that no other legislative or executive power can or can exist, at this time, in any of these colonies.

III. All former laws are now suspended in this Province, and the Congress have not yet provided others, we judge it necessary for the better preservation of good order, to form certain Rules and Regulations for the internal Government of this County, until laws shall be provided for us by the Congress.

IV. That the Inhabitants of this County do meet on a certain day appointed by this Committee, and having formed themselves into Nine companies (to wit,) eight in the County and one in the Town of Charlotte, do choose a Colonel and other military officers by virtue of this choice, and independent of the Crown of Great Britain, and an former constitution of this Province.

V. That all commissions, civil and military, heretofore granted by the Crown to be exercised in these Colonies are null and void, and the constitution of each particular Colony wholly suspended.

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